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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

HON. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, has been seriously ill at Washington since December last, suffering from a bronchial affection. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is now rapidly recovering his health.

In referring to the restoration of Mr. Stanton to the War Department, the Cincinnati *Commercial* gravely remarks, "A gratifying evidence that Mr. Stanton has lost nothing of his prompt and methodical business habits during his enforced retirement is supplied in the fact that one of his first acts yesterday was to draw the accumulated arrears of his stipend."

It is doubtless gratifying to the general reader to peruse the spicy reports of Congressional proceedings, but while the entire country is in uncertain condition and the various business and manufacturing interests are languishing for proper legislation, a little more work and a little less sparring over points of order would prove more conducive to the public welfare.

OUR able correspondent at Harrisburg clearly explains the motives which animated the House in refusing to hear or order the publication of the Governor's message. That document was extensively published previous to its presentation to the body refusing to hear it, and was regarded as "dead matter," and hence, without meaning any disrespect to Governor Geary, the members refused to hear it read.

GEN. W. W. IRWIN, of Beaver county, was yesterday elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer. The western delegates held together, and as a right due this end of the State demanded his election, and secured it. The new Treasurer will bring with him into the office an unblemished private character, a fair political and military record, and large business experience and financial abilities. He will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Kemble, the outgoing Treasurer, whose administration of affairs has been highly satisfactory to all parties, and whose abilities and personal qualities have rendered him not only an efficient and honest public officer, but likewise an especial favorite with all those with whom he has had business dealing.

THE RESTORATION OF MR. STANTON to his position in the War Department threatens to entail serious consequences. The President, stubborn and determined, has resolved to hold no intercourse with him, and our advices state that a proclamation announcing this fact is forthcoming. We do not partake of any alarm from the situation. Mr. STANTON can, and will, retain the office from which he was originally only suspended, the threatening movements of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. But while he holds his position it will virtually amount to little, as Mr. JOHNSON can ignore the fact of occupation, and refusing to admit him into the Cabinet, can render his position anything but pleasant. Then, again, the President can transact all of his business as Commander-in-Chief of the Army through General GRANT and other officers without so much as consulting Mr. STANTON, who will be left with occupation gone. Powerless to set aside the mandate of the Senate, embittered beyond expression towards the reinstated Secretary, and defeated in his efforts to keep the war portfolio out of the hands of his mortal enemy, it is hardly conceivable to what degree of desperation the President may drift. But he is checkmated, and his true friends will advise him to accept things as he now finds them, and to pass the few remaining months of his political life in peace and quiet.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Goodrich, the Pittsfield, Mass., bank robber, has defaulted and left his father to pay his bail.

—E. Leighton, an old and well known pork packer of Cincinnati, died very suddenly yesterday of apoplexy.

—The Sheriff and his deputy, at Marshall, Texas, have been arrested and turned over to the civil authorities for instigating disturbances.

—Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, yesterday took possession of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in the name of the State, for non-compliance with the terms of sale to Thomas Allen and associates.

—Gen. Humphreys, the "confidence man," who operated at Pittsfield, Mass., and run away to Cincinnati, and summer with Miss Kenyon, has pleaded guilty to two indictments at Springfield, Mass., for obtaining money under false representations.

—The Republican members of the Ohio delegation have signed a petition addressed to the Senate, asking it to reject the nomination of Sunset Cox as Minister to Austria, stating as a principal reason that he always opposed the Republican party, and that during the last campaign he went to Ohio and used his influence to defeat Hon. B. F. Wade for the Senate.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

PENSIONERS' MEETING.

The preliminary meeting of the State pensioners to-day was very slightly attended. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a Convention to be held in May.

THE WHISKY TAX.

A large meeting was held at the Corn Exchange to-day for the purpose of adopting resolutions in favor of a reduction of the whisky tax to fifty cents per gallon. After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned till Saturday without action.

DROWNED IN A GALE.

The steamer Pennsylvania has arrived from Liverpool. Captain Lewis was washed overboard and drowned during a gale.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Quo Warranto in the U. S. Court to Test the Right of the Company Under the Charter.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—In the United States Court to-day the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, was heard on a *quo warranto*, to test the right of the company under their charter.

HAVANA.

Disturbance at Aragnay—Important Correspondence Between Napoleon and Maximilian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 15.—Advices from Caracas report the National Guard marching toward Aragnay to suppress a disturbance of fuctious that quarter.

Father Fisher left Havana in the steamer Eagle on the way to Austria. Very important correspondence between Maximilian and Napoleon has just been published in Mexico.

MARYLAND.

No Choice Yet for Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The Legislature in joint convention to-day voted for U. S. Senator with the following result: Swann, thirty-seven (a loss of four from yesterday's vote); Hamilton, thirty-one; Pratt, twenty; Blair, three; balance scattering. Fifty-six were necessary to choice.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions Endorsing Secretary Stanton Passed to Third Reading in the Senate—The Same Subject Discussed in the House—Gen. Irwin Elected State Treasurer—Proposed Railroad in Fayette and Somerset—Resolution Fixing Time of Adjournment, &c., &c.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1868.

SENATE.

RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported joint resolutions endorsing Secretary Stanton, as follows:

Resolved, That the loyal men of this Commonwealth hail with joy the restoration of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to the office from which he has been illegally excluded, and that the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Senators who have, by their action in this case, vindicated a meritorious officer and rebuked an apostate President.

Resolved, That it is the universal wish of the loyal men of Pennsylvania that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton shall retain the office he now holds; that he will sink his personal wishes for the public good; and that the country, more than ever requiring his services, may again rest in security with the unflinching Secretary at the head of military affairs.

Debated and passed to a third reading by a strict party vote.

RESOLUTION TO REIMBURSE.

Mr. BROWE, of Lawrence: A bill reimbursing Wm. C. Harbeson for money advanced for bounties.

COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT THE INSANE.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester: Authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to visit the insane and report next year.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette: A resolution fixing March 11th for the final adjournment.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Also, an act incorporating the Mountain Railway Company, to build a road from Fall's City, in Fayette, to Smithfield, in Somerset county.

FOR A BRANCH RAILROAD.

Also, an act authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company to build a branch from the Monongahela river to Allentown.

METHODIST BURYING GROUND, PITTSBURGH.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, relative to the removal of bodies from Methodist burial ground, Pittsburgh, and changing the Commissioners for that purpose.

TO PAY RETIRING OFFICERS.

Also, a bill paying retiring officers thirty dollars for services and fifty for mileage. Passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The whole session was occupied in debating a resolution, by Mr. KLECKNER, of Philadelphia, endorsing the action of the United States Senate in restoring Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

Mr. JONES, of Berks, moved an amendment condemning such action. The amendment was lost by a strict party vote.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER

In the convention of both Houses, at twelve o'clock, General W. W. Irwin received seventy-three votes for State Treasurer, and William V. McGrath fifty-eight. General Irwin was duly elected.

Mr. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield, and Mr. McCullough, Democrat, of Clearfield, were absent.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1868.

In the House, last night, the Governor's Message coming up, the House refused to have it read, and also voted down all motions to print extra copies.

I suppose the Democratic papers will try to construe this into an intentional slight on the Governor; but it is not. The Message, it will be remembered, was sent by Governor Geary to the People, East and West, in advance of its delivery, no doubt having then arisen that the two Houses would organize promptly on the first day, 12 o'clock in the House disappointed this expectation; and the Message having been prematurely given to the public by the press, the Governor had no alternative but to send it to the Senate as soon as possible after its organization. It thus fell into the hands of the members of the House, and was read by them several days before the House organized, and it seemed like a waste of time to spend an hour in the House in reading what was already familiar matter to every member of the body. All of those who voted against the reading disclaimed any intention of slighting the Governor.

As to the refusal to print, that was a question of economy. The House, just now, is laboring under a fit of economy—long may it continue. The funny part of it is, that the State Printer, and that, the usual resolution, to print 10,000 extra copies of the Message, had that number struck off and ready for delivery! The House can probably have them, cheap, now.

In the joint Republican caucus to day Mr. Connell withdrew his name as a candidate for Treasurer, remarking that if Irwin should be renominated, energetic in the office as he had been in the caucus, he would make an invaluable officer. He moved to nominate Mr. Irwin unanimously.

Mr. Landon objected. The Northern Republican counties had never been recognized, in the distribution of State offices; and as they gave a full half of Gov. Geary's majority, in 1866, he thought they were entitled to some recognition, now. He therefore urged the nomination of Mr. E. S. Mason.

It might have been urged, in reply, that Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—the four counties adjacent to Irwin's home—gave *more* than half of Governor Geary's majority; but as there was no show for Mr. Mason, this answer was not thought necessary.

The vote on Treasurer was fifty-nine for Irwin to nine for Mason. The nine were Landon and Cowles, of the Senate, and Burnett, Lott, Webb, Chamberlain, Clark, Mann and Davis (Speaker of the House). All the Allegheny members voted for Irwin.

The proceedings to-day in both Houses, present no points worthy of note that have not been telegraphed to you. The Free Railroad Law of the last session as it passed the House) was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Errett, and referred to the Railroad Committee. It is identical with Senator Bigham's bill of last session. The Committee will report it favorably. ALLEGHENY.

BY CUBA CABLE.

Assassination Plot—the Samana Purchase Project—Cholera and Vomito—More Earthquakes, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Venezuela dates of December 13th state that the plot for the assassination of President Falcon, by criminals, had failed. Falcon had assured his Cabinet that a free election for his successor should be held. Two Generals had gone to put down the rebels in Aragnas.

St. Thomas advices state that a special commissioner from St. Domingo to the United States had arrived there. He has more favorable offers to make for the sale of Samana, as the Haytien Government needs funds to put down the rebellion. General Baez had been sent for by the Dominicans.

Haytien advices to the 5th inst., state that there were symptoms of a revolution in favor of General Soloman.

St. Thomas dates of the 3d, state that the cholera and vomito is prevailing in the garrison, and among the laborers on the sunken wrecks. Four passengers of the steamer South America died at quarantine of vomito,

Three British war ships had arrived, previously touching at Portola, and distributing a relief fund of ten thousand dollars.

Severe earthquakes had taken place at Porto Rico on the 7th.

It is stated that France will make Martinique a free port,

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR OFFICE IMBROGLIO.

Grant and the President.

The Restoration of Stanton.

A. J. Irritated at the Situation.

Grant Charged with Bad Faith.

Proclamation Expected from the President.

Non-Communication with Stanton.

His Orders to be Disregarded.

General Hancock's Administration.

He Refuses a Commission to Try Murderers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1868.

The President is extremely irritated at the conduct of General Grant in turning over the War Office to Mr. Stanton without giving him previous notice. The following is the President's version of the affair: After General Grant took charge of the War Department he had a conversation with the President upon the possibility of Mr. Stanton being reinstated by the Senate. The President asked him what he would do in such an event. Grant replied, "I shall in that event either hand you my resignation as acting Secretary or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office." On Saturday last the subject was again presented to General Grant by the President, when the latter reiterated the promise previously made, and added that the President should hear from him on Monday. Mr. Johnson left word nothing from Grant on the subject until Tuesday at noon, when an officer of Grant's staff delivered the following to the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, January 14, 1868.—His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an official notice received by me last evening, of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of an act regulating the tenure of civil officers, my functions as secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

To this was appended a copy of the notice served on General Grant by the Secretary of the Senate. Soon after the delivery of this note General Grant called upon the President, and upon being reminded by Mr. Johnson of his repeated promise, General Grant is said to have admitted it in the presence of members of the Cabinet. Gen. Grant's friends say that this version of the story is incorrect in several important particulars. Grant admits having made the promise alluded to by the President soon after entering the War Office. Upon closer inspection of the law, however, he afterwards changed his mind, and in conversation with the President on Saturday intimated the fact to Mr. Johnson. It is also ascertained that when the President reproached Gen. Grant for his conduct, at the Cabinet meeting, he admitted having made the promise, but said he had changed his mind and, in accordance with the action of the Senate, considered that he merely obeyed the law in turning the War Office over to Secretary Stanton. Grant's friends think he has completely outwitted the President for once.

PROCLAMATION FORBIDDING OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION WITH SECRETARY STANTON.

A special says there is good authority for saying that either to-morrow or next day a proclamation will be issued by the President in which all officers of the army are forbidden to hold or have any communication with Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, and declaring that he disowns he may issue. The draft of such proclamation is understood to have been prepared by Mr. Seward and was read by him to the President to-day.

Secretary McCulloch has issued an order to heads of Bureaus in his department forbidding them to recognize Secretary Stanton as Secretary of War until his status in that department is settled. It is said similar orders will be issued to other Executive departments.

GEN. HANCOCK'S POLICY.

There was received at headquarters of the army a copy of a letter addressed by Maj. Gen. Hancock to the Governor of Texas, who asks, for reasons stated, a military commission to be appointed to try three persons for the crime of murder. Gen. Hancock, in reply, expressed the opinion that the existing government of Texas possesses all the power necessary for the proper and prompt trial of the prisoners in question in due course of law, and says it would be a misfortune to the country to allow any of those who voted for the Constitutional Government that there should be occasions, in times of commotion, when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of military power for the repression of disorders in the body politic, and for the punishment of offenders against the fundamental law of the country, framed for the preservation of social order. But that the intervention of this power should be confined for, or even be suggested by civil magistrates, when the laws are no longer silent and civil magistrates are possessed in their respective spheres of all power necessary to effect the laws, excites the surprise of the Commander of the Fifth Military District.

GEN. POPE.

Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Nothing new transpired this morning in relation to the re-instatement of Mr. Stanton. A large number of Senators and Representatives called on Mr. Stanton during the forenoon. No official or other communication has passed between the President and Mr. Stanton since his re-instatement, and no orders have been issued by either.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the Executive Mansion this morning there was an unusual attendance of visitors.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention—Nomination for Governor, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARTFORD, January 15.—The Republican State Convention met in Allyn Hall to-day. Nearly four hundred delegates were present. Hon. Augustus Brandagee, of Norwich, was chosen President. Two informal ballots were taken for Governor, on both of which Marshal Jewett, of Hartford left. By a unanimous vote, Mr. Jewett was then nominated for Governor.

At the afternoon session the State ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Francis Wayland; Secretary of State, Hiram Appleman; Treasurer, L. W. Messles; Comptroller, J. W. Manner.

Resolutions endorsing Gen. Grant and the platform of the National Radical Party, were adopted. Every delegate arose and joined in nine cheers for the platform, its ticket and Grant.

BOSTON.

Massachusetts Legislature—Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The House to-day passed to a third reading, by a vote of 113 to 52, a bill repealing the State constabulary.

Hartshorne & Co.'s leather establishment, Pearl street, suffered damage last night, to the amount of $20,000, by heat and smoke. Loss fully covered by insurance.

New York Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, New York, Jan. 15.—In the Assembly, to-day, resolutions were adopted requesting members of Congress to demand from the Executive, protection to naturalized citizens traveling abroad, and use all means in their power to defeat the new reconstruction bill now before Congress.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Catholic Policy in Italy Changed.

Turkey and the United States.

Fenians Committed for Trial.

Hostile Preparations in Servia

The Roman Question.

Arrival of Maximilian's Remains.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ITALY.

CHANGE OF POLICY BY CATHOLICS.

FLORENCE, January 15.—A large class of the Catholic population which, since the consolidation of the Kingdom under Victor Emanuel, has steadily refused to recognize his government by voting, has resolved to abandon its policy of inaction, and will take an active part in the next Parliamentary elections.

Marquis Gualterio has been appointed Minister of the Royal Household and General Superintendent of the Civil List.

TURKEY.

UNITED STATES AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, January 15.—The Levant *Herald*, published at Constantinople, in a recent issue contained a long and able article in regard to the influence of the United States in the Eastern question. The writer denied that the influence of the United States had been weakened in Turkey by the late exchange of good offices between Russia and America. Notwithstanding even the resolution passed by the American Congress, expressing sympathy for the Cretans, the confidence in the authorities of the United States, the *Herald* continues, was never higher than now.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, January 15.—The Fenian officers and men arrested on the 31st of December, at Merthy Tydvil, in South Wales, have been examined and committed for trial on a charge of treason.

JOINT NOTE TO SERVIA.

It is stated that Prussia has joined France and Austria in a note to the Government of Servia censuring its hostile preparations.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The *Patrie* of to-day, in a leading editorial, says the governments of France and Prussia have agreed to act together on the Roman question, so far as to restore the relations between the King of Italy and the States of the Church to the exact status created by the September Convention between Italy and France. The *Patrie* hopes Italy will not interpose any obstacle to the accomplishment of this purpose.

A PAMPHLET BY PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The appearance of a pamphlet on foreign relations and domestic affairs of France, which is being circulated by Prince Napoleon, is eagerly awaited by the public.

AUSTRIA.

ARRIVAL OF MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—The approach of the frigate Novarra bearing the remains of Maximilian was signalled from Trieste, and the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Arch Dukes and other members of the Imperial family left to-day on a special train for that city to receive the remains of Maximilian.

A delegation of Italians, with General Mezzocaffe at the head, has gone to Trieste, to be present at the landing of the remains of Maximilian.

PORTUGAL.

CORTEZ DISSOLVED.

LISBON, January 15.—The Lower Chamber of Cortez has been dissolved by the King, and orders have gone out for a new Chamber, which is called to meet at the end of April.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—*Evening.*—Consols 93¼ @ 93⅝; American securities closed steady; 5-20s 71½; Illinois Central Ex. 84; Erie 42.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 15.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed unchanged; middling uplands 7½; do. Orleans 7¾; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed firmer, an active demand for California white, and 1s 3d for red western. Corn 45s. Provisions closed irregular. Pork declined to 76s. Beef firm, at 120s. Other articles unaltered. Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Jan. 15.—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed dull, at 44 francs for standard white.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Reconstruction Convention—Constitutional Act Before the Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, January 15.—In the Convention to-day, Mr. Field offered the following:

WHEREAS, Much protracted debate and loss of time results from the diversity of opinion relative to the character of our government and its fundamental laws, it is desirable that the course of this Convention be taken on such question, the settlement of which by its vote may arrest this; therefore,

Resolved, That according to the principles of the laws and constitution of our State and National government all legislative acts passed according to constitutional forms, not inhibited by the constitutional law, which all individuals, corporations and officers are bound to obey from the time of the enactment of the same until rendered void by a judicial decision that they are unconstitutional.

The resolution elicited a protracted debate but was adopted by sixty-two to seventy-one votes.

The Convention of the Constitutional Union Party met to-day. Twenty-five counties were represented. Among the delegates are some of the most prominent men of the State, of all former shades of political opinion. Amos R. Johnson, an old Line Whig, was chosen President.

The majority report of the Committee on resolutions is in favor of subscribing to the principles and assuming name of the National Democratic party.

A substitute was offered, which proposes to subscribe to the principles of the Democratic party but to retain the name of the Constitutional Union party.

Pending action on the resolutions, the Convention adjourned till to-night.

The Mississippi Press Convention meets to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Organization of the Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, January 15.—The Convention organized to-day. C. J. Cowles, of Wilkes, was elected President; J. T. Burns, Cumberland, principal clerk; J. H. Boner, Surry, assistant; James H. Jones, of Wake, negro, principal doorkeeper, and John D. Ball, white, assistant. All the officers are Radicals. Jones, the principal doorkeeper, is an original free negro, and was Jeff. Davis' body servant. During the war he was captured with him.

OHIO.

Thurman Elected United States Senator—Surgeon General Appointed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 15.—The Legislature met to-day in joint convention, and elected A. G. Thurman Senator for six years, from March 4, 1869.

Governor Hayes has appointed Joseph T. Webb, of Cincinnati, Surgeon General of Ohio.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Currency Contraction Bill Passed in the Senate.

New Reconstruction Bill.

Debate Resumed in the House.

Fernando Wood Denounces the Bill and Congress as Infamous.

He is Called to Order and Refuses to Apologize.

Censured by the Speaker and Not Allowed to Proceed.

Gen. Hancock's Policy Discussed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1868.

SENATE.

MISSISSIPPI DESTITUTION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from some members of the Board of Registration of Mississippi, setting forth the destitute condition of the people there, both white and colored, and praying for an advance of supplies to planters, to be considered as a lien on their crops. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLOR.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition, signed by upwards of four thousand colored citizens of Washington, setting forth the unjust discrimination against them by railroad companies, employers, and from combinations of other laborers, and praying that men may be put in charge of the cars, so that they will not discriminate against them. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. MORTON said the same conditions of things existed here that did in the southern states. It was charged that colored men would not work when they were allowed the opportunity.

Mr. SUMNER said a bill was pending to take from the Mayor the appointing power now exercised to the detriment of colored citizens. He hoped the Senate would take it up and act on it to-day.

ARSENAL AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. DRAKE presented a petition from the St. Louis Board of Trade for the removal of the United States Arsenal from that place. Referred.

FEES AND COSTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill to regulate fees and costs in the United States District Courts, &c. The report was adopted.

TO PAY DAMAGES.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution for the payment of $28,000 damages for the seizure of a Spanish steamer by General Sherman, at Port Royal. The resolution was adopted.

MINISTER BURLINGAME.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution that Congress cannot consent to Hon. Anson Burlingame receiving a civil appointment from the Emperor of China. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to refer to the Committee on Commerce the resolution allowing the appointment of naval officers as consuls, now in the hands of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The debate on the general subject of consular appointments continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the subject was laid aside, and

THE SPECIAL ORDER,

the bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency, taken up.

Mr. SPRAGUE concluded his remarks on the subject.

After further debate by Messrs. SHERMAN and MORRILL the bill was passed in the Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to insert his amendment, suggested yesterday, that that the amount of such notes now existing shall not be further reduced until Congress shall otherwise provide. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by inserting at the word the "reduction" the words "contraction."

After a debate by Messrs. MORTON, FESSENDEN, SHERMAN, CONKLING, WILSON, HENDERSON, CONNESS and others, Mr. CONKLING modified the amendment by providing "that nothing herein contained shall effect the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to-day, as authorized by the fourth section of the act of June 30th, 1864." Further debate between Messrs. CONKLING, DOOLITTLE and EDMUNDS.

Mr. CONKLING'S amendment was lost—fifteen to twenty-three.

The amendment of the Committee was then agreed to and the bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Creswell, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morrill, (Me.) Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson, (Tenn.) Pomeroy, Ross, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—thirty-three.

Nays—Messrs, Conkling, Terry, Morgan, and Patterson, (N. H.)—five.

Mr. STEWART, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Edmunds with Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fessenden with Mr. Grimes and Mr. Vanwyck with Mr. Fowler, of Vermont. The Senate at 6:20 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. DAWES presented a substitute for Mr. Stevens' school bill, which was ordered printed.

VACANCIES ON COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced appointments to fill vacancies on Committees as follows: On Committee on Private Land Claims, Mr. McCormick, Mo., in place of Mr. Hanlon, of Ohio, deceased; on Committee on Invalid Pensions, Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, in place of Mr. Fox, of New York, deceased.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill making it lawful for settlers on the line of the Northern, whenever public lands in any district shall be nearly or quite disposed of, to close the Local Land Office in that district and have the records transferred to the General Land Office. Passed.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Red river half-breeds of the Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota, allowing them two years in which they may make payment for their claims. Passed.

He also reported a bill for amendatory of the Homestead Law of May 20th, 1862, allowing applicants for commutation, when prevented from personal attendance at the Land Office, to make their affidavit and proofs before the Clerk of the County Court, which, after debate, passed.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the same Committee, reported back the bill extending till the first of January, 1872, the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, in Iowa, which was opposed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as a stupendous grab, and by dilatory motions, until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over till to-morrow.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL—DEBATE RESUMED.

The House resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. WOOD, who was entitled to the floor, yielded a few minutes to Mr. NICHOLSON, who expressed briefly his condemnation of the proposed measure.

Mr. WOOD then addressed the House in opposition to the bill. In his judgment the present moment was the crisis of the country. It required very little more to plunge the country in national disaster and annihilation. Since last Monday what had the country seen? An attempt to lay sacrilegious hands on the supreme tribunal established by the United States. That Judiciary Department had hitherto remained free from political mutations. By a little further advance in carrying out the principles of the Judicial bill, Congress might declare the Supreme Court could not decide against any act of Congress. There had been three other propositions made, any of which was calculated to alarm the people. The first was the proposition to degrade one of the most illustrious officers of the army.

Mr. SPALDING made the point of order that the gentleman should confine himself to the subject under discussion. The House had passed the judiciary bill, and the bill in reference to General Hancock was not up.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*, Mr. GARFIELD, overruled the point.

Mr. WOOD proceeded, and enumerated as number three the unprecedented and remarkable transaction which occurred in the Executive Department. In that connection he said, that without the consent of the President, and in violation of an implicit pledge on the part of the incumbent of the War Office, Mr. Stanton had been thrust back by the Senate in a position from which he had been displaced. The fourth measure was the bill now under discussion—a bill without a title—a child without a name, and probably without a father—a monstrosity—a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress.

Mr. GETZ—If in order that the rebels in this Department with joy, and that they hail him with cheers whenever he appears at the theatre or in public, while he has filled the hearts of the loyal men and freemen with mourning, I leave it to the gentleman to judge for himself whether he is a Copperhead or not.

Mr. WOOD expressed the hope that he should enjoy the sole honor of censure, and that the gentleman from Illinois should escape.

Mr. DAWES moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to without division, only seven members sustaining the demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, resuming the floor, said:—In addition to what I have said in relation to the officer in command in New Orleans, I wish to say this much. I have based the remarks I have made in reference to him on information in my possession, on letters and other facts that have come to my attention. I am sorry to believe any of these reports. I wish to say that having always regarded him as a gallant officer and personal friend, it surprised me perhaps as much as any other gentleman in Washington, when I read his orders, and when I received, by letters and newspaper reports, accounts of the joy with which he had, as is alleged, filled the hearts of the rebels in his Department. I, therefore, said that after that gentleman had been ordered to relieve Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans, (and this is what makes the whole thing a matter of more surprise to me,) I met him in Washington on his way South. Speaking to him, as I know him well, for I fought by his side in the field, I said, "Well, General, you are going to New Orleans, are you?" "Yes," said he, "and some people have got an idea that because I am sent down there to relieve Gen. Sheridan I am a Copperhead. I have fought the rebels too long in the field to be their tool now," or words to that effect. I had a right, therefore, to be surprised when I read the first order which he issued, and still more so when I read the second.

Mr. RANDALL—I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether that was not a private conversation, and whether he is not justified on this or any other occasion to bring before the public a private conversation?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I did not regard it as a private conversation. There were one or two gentlemen standing by at the time. I did not regard it so at that time, for I repeated it two days afterwards in a public meeting in the gentleman's own city of Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL—I do not think myself that the gentleman is a Copperhead, but I object to the use the gentleman makes of a private conversation. I do not gainsay but that Gen. Hancock is not a Copperhead.

Mr. GETZ—May I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether he thinks General Hancock has proved himself a Copperhead, from the fact that he has proclaimed that civil law shall be supreme in his department?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If it is true that he has filled the hearts of rebels in his Department with joy, and that they hail him with cheers whenever he appears at the theatre or in public, while he has filled the hearts of the loyal men and freemen with mourning, I leave it to the gentleman to judge for himself whether he is a Copperhead or not.

Mr. GETZ—If it is true that the word "Copperhead" meant I might answer the question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The order of General Hancock with reference to the civil authorities filled me with very great surprise and alarm. It is certainly surprising that a subordinate officer, sent to command in Louisiana, should take upon once an act of Congress under which he went there, and set above it this law of a bogus Government, which that act of Congress had declared illegal. The civil law, which it is his duty to recognize, is the act of Congress under which he went there. In addition to what I have already said, I have been told, and told me—"I am going to New Orleans to execute the laws of Congress."

Mr. ELDRIDGE—He has not done so! Mr. FARNSWORTH—He certainly has not done so, if the reports are true, and if answers to the petitions for his intercession that are made to him between relatives and friends of men have loyal men from oppression of rebels, by referring them to the juries, and sheriffs, and constables, and rebel magistrates there. I think he has not done so. If this be Congress by any manner of means, for the law of Congress makes it his duty to protect loyal men, and I say that every man there has equal justice, without reference to color. We know very well that no loyal man, or freedman, can get justice before them.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman yield to a motion for adjournment.

Mr. PAYNE obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for adjournment.

NOTICE OF AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., gave notice of an amendment authorizing the several Constitutional State Conventions in the late insurrectionary States to appoint all civil officers in said States, making it the duty of the several District Commanders to confirm such appointments and install such persons in office, and providing that such State Governments shall continue them in office until the States are admitted into the Union and other State officers are appointed and qualified.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

Mr. O'NEILL, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the report of the Commission for examining into life saving apparatus, which he had submitted to the House in 1867. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a draft of a bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces in New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Coinage.

Adjourned.

GEORGIA.

Reconstruction Convention Business—Orders Re Announced—Considerable Excitement.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, January 15.—The preamble of the new Constitution, and two sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted in the Convention to-day. The first section is that protection to person and property is the paramount duty of the Government and shall be impartial and complete.

A substitute to a pending section was offered, to give all citizens equal civil and political rights and public privileges, and will be acted on to-morrow.

The resolution adopted yesterday, that the legislation by the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1868.

CHRONIC AND CRIMINAL INSANE.

Last winter a proposition was before the Legislature of this Commonwealth for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Custody and Treatment of the Insane. It failed, but will probably be renewed this year. When it was under consideration the suggestion was offered that the new house should be devoted mainly if not exclusively to the chronic insane. The argument was that the removal of the class of incurable patients from the present houses would afford ample room for the accommodation of fresh cases, and would afford larger facilities for treatment and cure. It was easy to see how removing a large number of inmates would make room for others, but it was not apparent, in view of the pretty rigid classification of patients in the different wards, uniformly pursued, how recent cases would be benefited by the separation.

The National Association of Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane, at the meeting held in Washington in 1866, had this topic under consideration, and while a few of the members expressed themselves in favor of the separation, by a very decided vote, it was resolved—

"That insane persons considered curable, and those supposed incurable, should not be provided for in separate establishments."

Recent cases of insanity are always by far the most expensive to take care of. The additional attention required, because of greater inclination to injure or destroy clothing, furniture, &c., and the means necessarily employed to prevent this inclination, are the causes of much of the increased outlay. If no chronic patients are in a hospital, by whom the mischievous tendencies of recent patients are watched, double the number of attendants would have to be employed or the troublesome ones would have to be locked in their rooms the greater part of the time.

We made recently an incidental allusion to Dr. Howe's proposition to adopt in Massachusetts what is known as the Gheel System, under which insane patients are scattered in villages and treated by peasants. All the witnesses do not coincide with the Doctor either in describing the treatment or in estimating the efficacy of it. Some of these report that the "unrestricted freedom" allowed, is enjoyed with chains dangling from the ancles. Often they are confined in uncomfortable quarters in the peasants' dwellings. Unless all experience elsewhere in the treatment of the insane has only resulted in misunderstanding the nature of the disease, and consequently the means for assuaging it, all this would be expected.

Besides, if we are correctly informed, the authorities have given up the distinctive principle of their treatment, by the erection, within the last few years, of what is called an Infirmary, to which all patients are taken and retained for a period, and in which all who prove excited or troublesome are permanently confined. If this is not an abandonment of the whole principle of "unrestricted freedom" we can hardly imagine what would be.

Under such circumstances it is most improbable that any departure will be made in Pennsylvania from the system now in operation; but that an additional Hospital, whenever it shall be erected, will be conducted substantially as those now in existence are. That another institution is required is well known to all persons who have taken pains to acquaint themselves with the facts of the case.

At the last session of the Legislature a very few of the members endorsed their ignorance or heartlessness by deriding all public provision for the insane. Their notion seemed to be that it was better that insane persons should be permitted to roam at large until it was demonstrated the safety of the public was imperilled by such freedom, and that then the responsibility of confining and attending upon them should devolve upon family friends, or, perhaps, that they should be driven out from among us as those were in early days who were reported to be possessed of devils. For the credit of the Commonwealth it is to be hoped that no members of the new Legislature will be found entertaining so crude and inhuman views on this important subject.

THE London *Times* is grateful toward the American people for their generous treatment of Charles Dickens, and in a learned editorial endeavors to show that it is not "indiscreet to criticise Americans" on any feature of their political or social life, on account of the deep and lasting resentment provoked. It says in referring to the toadyism to which "Boz" is now making himself a willing martyr:

"A people who can act thus cannot be so bitterly prejudiced against everything English as some would have us believe. They prove themselves to be a liberal-minded and fair-dealing people, instead of a race filled with petty hatreds and malignities, such as certain persons belonging to both countries sometimes depict them. Every one who has seen much of the Americans has been impressed by the warmth and kindliness of their character, and by the avowed affection which a large proportion of them entertain for the country from which they take their origin. There is something in the disposition of both the English and Americans which makes them half reluctant to acknowledge the good points they recognize in each other. The sense of kinship sometimes impels men to reprove more vigorously than they praise. But, after all, the animosities or prejudices of a former generation are dying out under the influence of free and well informed discussion. The criticisms which, on both sides, Americans are no longer possible, partly, perhaps, because more just observation is applied to them, but partly, also, as they would be the first to acknowledge, because they are no longer in that stage of immaturity through which all great nations pass. The American people have grown, and, in accordance with all human experience, have grown all the more quickly under the pressure of anxiety and trouble. The bone of the national character, so to speak, has become hard and firm. They read criticisms of America, written five-and-twenty years ago, as we read McCaulay's account of the state of the English people in 1685. It is a former generation, almost another race, whose portraits they look upon. The rough pioneer or adventurer has gone west two thousand miles to the westward, and the cities are full of traveled men and men of culture and refinement. Mr. Dickens has been to Boston and New York, but they are not the Boston and New York he saw before. Old and disreputable scenes, the curse of large towns, have been swept away, and noble streets have been built where, a few years since, the cattle grazed in the fields. This change is only a sign of the general progress of the people. The ill natured satirist might fill his portfolio with sketches in society, but if he wanted to find the most objectionable of the characters once put into literary museums and labeled "American," he would have to search long and far. The "naturalized citizen may rage and fume against the country from which he sprang, or its rulers, but the true American is ever ready to do justice when he is called upon for action. The visit of Mr. Dickens supplies another illustration of this, and will go further than a score of books to prove that the sentiment of kindness and honest feeling—in a word, of good fellowship—is as active among the Americans, and may be as safely depended on, as it can possibly be among the English or any other people."

—The Louisiana Republican Nominating Convention have nominated H. C. Warmouth for Governor; Alderman J. Davis, (colored,) of New Orleans, for Lieutenant Governor; George Boei, for Secretary of State; Thos. W. Conway for Superintendent of Public Education; G. A. Madden, for Attorney General; C. W. Wickliffe, for Auditor; Antoine Duvallier, (colored,) for Treasurer. A resolution endorsing Chase for President was voted down.

—Official advices from Crete state that the Cretans reject all the overtures of Turkey and insist on the expulsion of the invaders from the Island.

What the Inventor of Nitro-Glycerine Says.

Mr. A. Nobel, the inventor of nitro-glycerine, writes from Hamburg to the London *Times*:

"It is high time that the public should know that nitro-glycerine has won its battle over prejudice, and obtained far too firm a footing in several countries ever to be banished from use unless it be by something better. The want of that useful knowledge has been the real cause of the late accident, for no one surely would attempt to store an explosive substance in a city unless unreasonable fear threw an obstacle in the way of conveying it to and storing it in its proper place. My own printed precautions, lately produced at the trial, are the best proof how strongly I object to that unreasonable mode of storing; but the puerile refusal to receive it in a powder magazine may place an agent in a very embarrassed situation. Instead of adopting every measure to paralyze the circulation of a powerful and useful agent, it were far better to follow the example of Mr. Warrington Smyth in enlightening the public as to its use, thus making it a beneficial instrument for the development of our mineral wealth.

"It is not to be wondered at that the immense accidents of Aspinwall and San Francisco led to rigorous measures restricting the transportation of nitro-glycerine; but in Sweden and Norway that substance was already so favorably known, and had got into such constant use, that the excitement abroad had no influence on the liberal regulations there, and until this day it is freely carried by rail in both countries, nor has it led to a single accident.

"In Germany, also, before the prohibition took place, thousands of parcels containing nitro-glycerine, were sent by rail, without causing the least damage.

"On the other hand, we find upon inquiry that accidents have only occurred when nitro-glycerine was transported under a wrong declaration. Such was the case at Aspinwall and San Francisco, and it is only too natural that such unwarrantable neglect should lead to calamities. It is the same with gunpowder. Whenever people convey an explosive material the first thing they ought to know is its nature.

"Looking over the list of those minor accidents of which the cause has been clearly ascertained, which unfortunately with explosives is but rarely the case, we are forced to admit that the substance has been strangely abused.

"In five cases congealed nitro-glycerine has been melted purposely over fire. In three cases a red hot poker has been inserted into the oil in order to melt it.

"In one case a man kept a cartridge with a percussion cap and fuse affixed and ligated in his hand until it blew it off.

"In one instance a man stood watching the burning of a fuse inserted into nitro-glycerine until it went off and hurt him.

"In one case a captain set fire to a sailing vessel with a cargo of nitro-glycerine, and people went on board to extinguish the fire, but saved themselves, seeing what was the cargo, and the ship was eight hours on fire before it blew up, which could not possibly have been the case with gunpowder.

"In one instance two workmen, while filling cartridges with nitro-glycerine at the light of a tallow candle, fell on some gunpowder strewed on the floor, but found time to save themselves and carry away considerable quantities of nitro-glycerine before the explosion took place.

"In one case two leaky canisters, full of nitro-glycerine, were soldered under continual reports produced by the hissing of drops leaking out, but caused no accident.

"In one case a captain of artillery was hammering on a shell filled with nitro-glycerine until it exploded and killed him.

"In one case a man took to greasing the wheels of his wagon with nitro-glycerine, knowing what it was, and it went all right until it struck hard against something, and the wheel went to pieces.

"In one case it was burnt in a lamp as an improvement on petroleum.

"We ought to look leniently on such accidents, and give them the greatest possible publicity in order to make them serve as a warning against similar attempts. But it is taking a very narrow view of the matter to try to check improvement on the plea of accidents. There is, indeed, a very easy way of getting rid of them; we need only prohibit the use of steam, fire, poisonous substances, cutting tools, firearms explosives, &c., and return to those days when ignorance and safety went lovingly hand in hand. But these civilizators, who stopped we cannot possible confine the community to those articles only which it is impossible or even difficult to abuse. Something must be left to the understanding, and it is an excellent regulator. Thus, for instance, phosphorus, one of the most dangerous poisons and combustibles, is in every child's hand, and yet does but little harm."

The Great Monastery in Iowa.

We have already spoken of the new Cistercian monastery at New Mellesary, Iowa. The Dubuque *Times* contains a full description:

"The site selected for the new buildings is about 100 feet south of the present monastery. The main buildings will be four in number, and will be erected in the form of a square, surrounding a court 108 feet long by the same in width. They will be of stone, each superstructure being 32 feet high, resting on bases 12 feet deep. The southern wing of the cloister will be the most imposing edifice, as it is to be the church. It will be, with the sacristy, 357 feet long, and within it will be five chapels, each named after a saint of the Cistercian order. At the end of it a tower will rise to the height of 200 feet. The church proper will be 180 feet long and 20 feet in width. Its chapel will be 50 by 30 feet. The main structure of the east side of the cloister will be 96 feet long. The building at the north of the square will be 214 feet long. The west building will be a handsome edifice, 128 feet long, with two stories 16 and 15 feet in height.

"This monastery, or cloister, will cover nearly three acres of ground. The details of its plan are copied from the order of architecture used by the Cistercians in the eleventh century, embracing much of the Gothic style. It will be a noble pile. As a monastery, it will be by far the largest of any order of monks in America. There are few in Catholic Europe which are of larger dimensions. Duplicates of the plans were sent to France to the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order last September for approval. They were adopted without any alteration, and the head of the order wrote to the Abbott of New Mellersy that it would be the most perfect institution of the Cistercian Order in the world.

"Excavation for the foundation was commenced several weeks ago. Between three and four thousand perch of stone have been quarried and are already on the ground. The stone used will be broken ashlar, with cut stone dressings for all the openings, the string and belt courses, the water tables, buttresses, corners, water tubes on chimneys, and the capstones. The window frames are to be of stone, and the sash of lead. Stained glass is to be used. It is hoped that every building will be ready for occupancy by the first of June, 1870. The cost of the cloister is estimated at over $200,000."

Dramatic Pictures.

Bacchus and Minerva sit enthroned together in what is denominated the "Green Room" of George F. Browne, in the Fourth Avenue. Upon the votaries of the vinous god, who quaff and puff within the precincts of this temple, the forms and features of those whom Shakspeare makes up the charm of histrionic legend, look down from the gilded niches in monitory silence, and recall the enchantments which in days gone by the pencil of genius yielded. Among them are the sharp, bold face of the Elder Wallack; the deep, dark eyes and towering brow of the living Booth; there is the classic outline of the departed Kean; the droll physiognomy of Davidge; the gifted and versatile Brougham; the indomitable Laura Keene; the lamented Edmund Taylor; the lest, but not forgotten, Collins; the immortal Garrick; the eccentric Elder Booth; Dibden, Macready, John Drew, the ponderous Forrest, Hackett, Brooke, Davenport, Farren, Smith, Mowatt, Dunn, Cushman, and nearly eleven hundred others are all here on exhibition for the lovers of the drama, and the thousands of others who share in the admiration of the talents of those men, dead or living, who have held in so many ways the "mirror up to Nature," and represented before the footlights of two continents the foibles and follies, the wit and wisdom, the shame and glory of our common humanity. New York has long needed a complete dramatic picture gallery, and the public are certainly indebted to Mr. Browne for the successful effort he has made to supply this want.

Paraffine as a Lubricator for Heated Machinery.—A suitable lubricater for hot-air engines and others, where portions of the apparatus are raised to a high temperature, has been a great desideratum, the ordinary oils under the circumstances becoming dry, and consequently incapable of the motion of the machinery. A French Engineer now recommends Paraffine very positively as answering all the purposes required. The article need not be very pure, a mixture with other fatty substances answering a very good purpose.

An Anecdote of Louis Blanc.

The following story was lately told in a London newspaper:

"A touching anecdote was related to me of Louis Blanc the other day, which proves him not only to be endowed with genius, but with a good heart. One day—it was a few days after the Revolution of '48—he met the celebrated Chaudesaignes staring vacantly at some caricatures in a shop window. 'What are you about?' inquired of him the author of the 'Histoire de dix ans,' striking him familiarly on the shoulder. Chaudesaignes turned round and looked at him. His cheeks were emaciated, his eyes sunk with suffering and sickness. 'I am learning how to die of hunger,' replied Chaudesaignes. Louis Blanc, deeply moved, took him home, opened his secretary, which contained a sum of three hundred francs, and pushing two hundred francs into the hand of his unfortunate friend, said: 'It is only an advance on the money I shall owe you for work I am anxious you should undertake for me.' Another anecdote of Louis Blanc, relating: Having heard that the son of General ——— was ill and unable to leave his bed, and without anyone to take care of him, M. Louis Blanc instantly went to his lodgings, and acted as his nurse. He spent the night with his young friend. Day had scarcely dawned when a ring of the bell was heard. Louis Blanc went to open the door. A man rushed in frantically with a bill, demanding in the most violent language for instant payment. Louis Blanc returning to his friend's bedside, told him that he (Louis Blanc) was obliged to quit him for a few hours as he had been sent for. He then left the house with the creditor, took him, and paid the bill, which amounted to 400f. The young invalid only knew two years later that Louis Blanc had thus saved him from being arrested for debt."

Dramatic Ghosts.

Some fifteen years ago the production of the melodrama of the "Corsican Brothers" re-awakened the public interest in the ghosts of the theatre, and the spectre that rose from the stage as from a cellar, and crossing it gained his full stature gradually as he went along, was for some time a great popular favorite, though how it dogged his course, and a certain ridicule always attended his exertions. The fidgetty musical accompaniment known as "the Ghost Melody" acquired great popularity, and moreover the intricate stage machinery involved in the production of the shade of Louis del Frenchi gave additional interest to his appearance.

Of later years the modern drama has scarcely any addition to our stock of stage ghosts. The ingenious invention known as the Spectral Illusion of Messrs. Dircks and Pepper obtained great favor at one time, and awakened some interest upon the subject of theatrical phantoms. But it soon became clear that the public cared for the illusion and not for the spectre. They were concerned about the mechanism of the contrivance, not awed by the supernatural appearances it brought before them. When once you begin to inquire by what process a ghost is produced, it is clear you are not moved by its character as a spectre merely. Puppets lose their power to please the wires by which they are made to move. —*Cassell's Magazine.*

A Gallant Deed.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* says: "On Friday last a number of boys were engaged in sliding upon their sleds from Meadow street, near Spring, down the bank and across the ice on the Spicket river. The sport had proceeded a short time when there was a crash, and a son of Mr. Patrick Flynn, aged about nine years, disappeared under the ice. A little fellow eleven years of age, who was standing on the bank, pulled off his jacket, and running to the hole, plunged in. The boy Flynn had been carried down by the current, but the brave lad followed under the ice and succeeded in seizing him—with admirable presence of mind broke the ice over them with his fists and emerged into the air, he sustaining the drowning lad by 'treading water,' a science known to good swimmers, of which the little Hero was one. A man in the neighborhood got a plank, but called upon him to let go his burden, as it was impossible to save the two, and both would be drowned. The lad stoutly refused to do, and clung to his load, skillfully holding him in such a manner as to avoid being dragged down, of which at one time he was in great danger. Finally, by great exertions both were safely landed. The name of the boy who accomplished this perilous and humane feat was Peter McRobbie, a son of Mr. James McRobbie, a resident of the neighborhood. There is the material for a Phil. Sheridan in him.

The Year 1868—Interesting Chronological Eras.

The year 1868, which comprises the latter part of the 92d and the beginning of the 93d year of the Independence of the United States of America; corresponds to the year 6681 of the Julian period; 7376-7 of the Byzantine era; 5628-9 of the Jewish era; 2821 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2815 since the beginning of the Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3,967th year of the Julian period; corresponding, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and according to the astronomers, to the 1768th year before the birth of Christ; 2644 of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 661st Olympiad, commencing July, 1866, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 776 years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian period; 2180 of the Grecian era or the era of the Seleucidæ; 1884 of the era of Diocletian; 1285 of the Mahommedan era, or the era of Hegira, which begins on the 20th of July, 1768; January 1, is the 2,403,533d day since the commencement of the Julian period.

—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not have it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other and less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and fire light of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

—On meeting a lady whom you know, it is of the highest importance that good breeding should be manifested in the interview, whether it occur in the street or elsewhere. You are not, therefore, to ejaculate "Hi!" or "Ho!o!" at a distance, but wait until she has arrived at your side, and then you are permitted to inquire how she does. The state of the weather may be allowed to form the topic of a brief conversation; but it is perfectly unnecessary to observe that it will be a remarkably fine day, if it don't rain, on meeting a lady with whom you are not acquainted, it is advisable to step gracefully aside, and allow her to pass. Should the lady be out shopping, and retire into a linen draper's to make some purchases, it is not considered etiquette to follow her and ask her what she gave a yard for her stout dimity. On being asked to take wine, the best thing you can do is to take it, and be glad you have had the opportunity.

—BEATING OF THE HEART REGISTERED.—M. Ozanom has made an apparatus by which the beatings of the heart are registered and photographed. They are made to act on the surface of a bent tube, containing mercury, the fluctuations of which are noted in the same manner as those of the thermometer and barometer are photographed.

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for twenty years, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-narcotic and alterative herbroots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a.....Powerful invigorant.
As a.....Preventive of Fevers.
As a.....Mental Stimulant.
As an.....Anti-Spasmodic.
As a.....Gentle Purgative.
As a.....Promoter of Appetite.
As a.....Solvent for Indigestion.
As a.....Acclimator to Medicine.
As a.....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a.....Specific for Low Spirits.
As a.....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a.....Antidote for the Aged.
As an.....Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As a.....Substitute for Stimulating Beverages.
As a.....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a.....Specific for the Weary Brain.
As a.....Tonic for the Sedentary.

And as a protection to health and life under all depressing and debilitating influences. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Have You Cough!

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 160 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.
December 31st, 1867.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully record all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Its city space has been reserved for full market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be conducted as to be pleasing and profitable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjoining Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and sentiful items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used constantly by the Court Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our agents will oblige us by putting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their subscriptions to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	7.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

The Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

NEW HAMS.

New Cincinnati S. C. HAMS, also, S. C. DRIED BEEF, just received at the Family Grocery store of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.
Three doors above the Diamond.

DESICCATED COCOANUT,

For PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, &c., For sale at the Family Grocery Store of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.
Third door above the Diamond.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE.

Also, OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA and LAGUYRA COFFEE, just received at the Family Grocery Store of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.
Three doors above the Diamond.

PRICES REDUCED.

FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAID POPLINS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINES,

For sale at a great reduction in price, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 230, 232, 234, 236 and 238 Second street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny.

PRODUCE—In store and arriving—

4,000 bu. Corn & Oats;	500 bbls. choice Apples;
200 bush. Corn Meal;	300 bush. Irish Potatoes;
100 " Rye;	100 " Red Peaches;
2,000 " Ear Corn;	50 " Dried "
1,000 " Dry Salt & Corn;	500 lbs. prime Cheese;
150 bbls. Rye Flour;	500 bbls. P. T. Potatoes;
100 " Family Flour;	100 bush. small Beans;
300 bush. Clover Seed;	100 bbls. Sweet Cider;
200 " Timothy Seed;	100 " Cider Vinegar;
2,000 lbs. Rag Carpet;	40 bbl. Rosin;
500 " Packed "	10 tons Hay.

With full stock of Groceries and Provisions, for sale, by
H. KIDDLE, 108 Liberty street.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. de31:3rtr

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
SHOOK HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. G. SMILY, Wholesale Grocer,
279 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE—I hereby warn all persons not to trust, or harbor my wife, WILHELMINA
She having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.
CORNELIUS HANY.
jan14:3t*

DRY FRUIT.

66 bbls. Dry Peaches;
100 pkgs " do;
10 bbls. Dry Apples;
pkgs " do;
For sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
West Market Building,
Pittsburgh, January 15th, 1868.

☞ OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS that for use of surplus water, in erecting or repairing buildings in the city of Pittsburgh, in 1867, are requested to settle for the same during the ensuing week.
E. S. P. WRIGHT,
jan16:3t Assessor of Water Rents.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY,
Secretary's Office,
Pittsburgh, January 14th, 1868.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the paid up stock, out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1867, payable at the office of the A. S. Berry, Treasurer, (Citizens Bank,) on and after February 1st, 1868. The Transfer Book will be closed January 25th, and re-opened on and after February 1st.
T. L. R. BERRY,
jan14:3t Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of HAILMAN, RAHM & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, as W. HAILMAN having sold his entire interest to WILLIAM COLEMAN. The business will be continued under the same and style of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.
GEO. W. HAILMAN,
JR. RAHM,
WILLIAM COLEMAN,
W. C. MACRUM.
Pittsburgh, January 14th, 1868.

I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm, as I have many friends in the "DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS," and we feel sure for them the continuance of favors so largely extended to the old firm.
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works,
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 17 WATER STREET,
ja16:3m PITTSBURGH.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Price $2. Agge's Pittsburgh Directory for 1868. Price $5. The Red Cross, or, Young America in England and Wales. By Oliver Optic. Price $1.50. The Changed Cross, and other Religious Poems. Price $1.50.
The Shield and the Sword. By G. J. Bigelow. $1.50.
Patterson V. Nasby's New Book—Exhausted from Kentucky. Price 1.50.
Opportunity. A new Novel. By the author of Ruth Hall. Price $2.
The Guardian Angel. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Price $2.50.
Rose Dens Hem—
Beecher—Prayers from the Plymouth Pulpit. Price $1.75.
My Prisons. By Silvio Pellico. Illustrated. Price $1.50.
Grimm's Goblins. Illustrated by Cruikshank. Price $1.50.
Rainbows for Children. By L. Maria Childs. Price $1.50.
Snow Berries. By Alice Carey. Price $1.50.
Queer Little People. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1.50.
On Both sides of the Sea. A Story of the Commercial Panic and Restoration. By the author of "The Schonberg Cotta Family." Price $1.75.
Howell's Attractions of Phrenology. Price $2.
Waiting for the Verdict. By Mrs. E. H. Davis. Price $1.75.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
FOR SALE BY
KAY & COMPANY,
ja16 66 Wood street.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. B. TIBBLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES M. HOPKINS, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES:
JAMES BLACKMORE, JAS. H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TIBBLE, JAMES ROWE,
WILLIAM LEES, W. W. HILDEBRAND,
A. G. CUSHMAN, ROBERT WRAY,
JOHN EVANS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.

No. 103 Fifth Street.
delt7:tf:s

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
LADIES' FURS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET.
ja1

LADIES' FURS.

An endless variety, of superior quality.
SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Also, all the NEW STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PRATT & BENNY'S,
No. 107 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM F. McLAUGHLIN have entered into the Commission Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OIL, &c., under the name and style of
J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
No. 325 LIBERTY STREET.
Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends. ja13:3t

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
Opening and Closing Merchants' Books.
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books Corrected and Balanced.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office, Room 7, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. dec8:tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

SELLING OFF AT COST
AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street,
OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,
A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.
de23

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LISTS,
FOR 1868. Various sizes.

Twenty-five Past-ists,	Price $1 25.
Fifty Patients,	" 1.50.
One Hundred Patients,	" 2.00.
Fifty Patients (interleaved for Ledger),	" 2.00.
Elmer's Physician's Hand-book,	" 1.75.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.
KAY & COMPANY,
ja16 66 WOOD STREET.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, J. S. BUTTERFIELD,
G. M. MASTERS.
M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,
Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, 98 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
jel17:6

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 69 GRANT STREET.
The duties of this school will be resumed on January 2d. The Musical Department is now in charge of PROF. BROCK, late Director of Prof. SCHUBERTH'S Conservatory of Music.
For information or admission address
REV. R. J. COOTE, Rector.
de21:2m

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS,

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and D. H. Smith & Co., Utica, at prices from 25% upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock at
BAUMAN'S MUSIC STORE,
41 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
de26:tf

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
SURGEONISTS, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
SEED STORE—118 SMITHFIELD STREET, o. postis Post Office.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on equal Rib.

SMOKED SALMON—100 lbs. Extr. smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at th. Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
jan Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have associated with me in the Queensware, China and Glass Business my brother, ARTHUR O'LEARY. Business will

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Love.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Unless You can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that fixed you;
Unless you can love, as the angels may,
With the breath of Heaven betwixt you;
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
Through behooving and unbehooving;
Unless you can die when the dream is past—
O, never call it loving!

The Tress of Brown Hair to the Poet.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Here I lift a tress of hair,
Kissed by every wandering air,
Wishing you would kiss me too;
Why don't you, oftener than you do?
Through my ringlets ran her fingers,
Whom you love so fond and true;
And their sweetness lingers, lingers
In the ringlets still, for you.

Only kiss them once, and see
What love lies embalmed in me!
Kiss me now! and it shall seem
As if you kissed her, in a dream.
Nay! it shall not seem, but be
You shall kiss her, sir, and she—
She shall stand before you there, pale and fair:
By only kissing me, a little tress of hair!

EPHEMERIS.

—Basil Duke is not for Pendleton for President.

—There were 427 deaths in New York last week.

—Charles Dickens drew largely in Philadelphia.

—Many artists are spending the winter in Newport.

—The Philadelphia *Press* thinks Lady Don an inferior actress.

—Philadelphia supports eight soup-houses for the feeding of the poor.

—A grand masquerade was given at the Chicago Skating Rink on Saturday.

—There are more than two million dollars' worth of factories in Minneapolis.

—Rev. R. D. Howard, of Xenia, Ohio, has been appointed superintendent of Education for Texas.

—The steamboat at Great Republic is attracting a great deal of admiration and attention in Cincinnati.

—Madame La Grange is the musical sensation of the year in New York; the critics say she is better than ever.

—A Nashville public school was closed on Friday for want of fuel. School directors down there must be penurious.

—"Orpheus in the Underworld," one of Offenbach's most charming operas, has been produced with success in London.

—The *Commercial Advertiser* says the Black Crook was merely a prelude to, a sort of shadow of what the White Fawn is to be.

—An excursion to Florida, by some of the prominent citizens, is among the proposed winter amusements in Princeton, Ill.

—Olive Logan is a descendant of an Indian chief, which fact may be a good thing for Olive, but is a little hard on the chief.

—Fred Watson, formerly of this city, is said to be the author of John Brougham's new farce, entitled "A peep into an editor's sanctum."

—Seals have been seen in Newport bay during the last week. Since the purchase of Alaska we suppose they feel at home in this country.

—On the 28th inst., a Convention of all the Presbyterian churches of Warren, Erie, Crawford, Venango and Mercer counties, will be held at Meadville.

—Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville, is said to be amusing the folks in Yokohama, and disagreeable persons say that it is the first time that he ever did amuse any one.

—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that it is a mistaken notion to think that crime and misery prevail to an alarming extent in any portion of the South.

—The Pennsylvania State Temperance Association will meet at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, February 18th, at which time the reports of the various officers will be submitted. During the same week there will be held, at the same city, a general convention of all friends of Temperance.

—Some specimens of the new French coin have been brought to this country by Professor Ruggles; on one side is stamped, five dollars, twenty-five francs; on the other side is the head of Napoleon. This is the first step to a universal coin standard. If the English would make their sovereigns equal our five dollar pieces, all the other maratime nations would soon follow.

—Somebody says editors are poor, whereupon an exchange remarks: "Humbug. Here are we, editor of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double-barreled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day and two night shirts, carpets on our floors, a pretty wife, owa one corner lot, have ninety-three cents in cash; are out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity."

—At a recent meeting of prostitutes and others, held in New York, Rev. Mr. Muhlenburgh preached from the text "Go and Sin no more." The vast audience listened with almost breathless attention as the speaker portrayed the villainy of our respectable fornicators and the anguish of their victims. Even the most fallen at times shed tears of penitence. Society is wrong, Christian churches are not doing their duty. When Mr. Muhlenburgh had ceased speaking, Mr. Beecher said that he never felt more deeply than now the importance of this work of the Midnight Mission. The most brazen and loathsome were once as pure and innocent as a mother's babe, and were loved as dearly, and he felt that the same blood that was shed for us was shed for the poor street-walker.

—Rev. Henry Blanchard lectured in New York recently to the dry goods clerks. Alluding to various beneficial associations, he urged the clerks to form their own special societies, and expressed his belief that total abstinence should be one of the conditions of membership. Meetings were necessary, and discussions and lectures. He also recommended young men to co-operate in carrying on business for themselves, and urged that aid be given to those who desired to buy land. Never was a better opportunity than now to obtain good land in the Southern and Western States. Societies were needed to carry out the emigration plan, and he believed they might be formed all over the country with a head department in New York. In conclusion he appealed to the clerks for immediate action in the co-operation and emigration movement.

FACETIÆ.

—A name for a female ball club—Feminine.

—A young woman's conundrum—Who is our favorite Roman hero? Marius.

—When can a road be said to be emotional? When it has a positive inclination.

—Why should congreve manufacturers be considered adepts in the art of self-defence? Because they are used to boxing matches.

—A couple were recently married in Great Barrington whose united ages were one hundred and thirty-two years. They were old enough to know better—or perhaps there is no telling.

—A loon, you must know, is, in Saxon, a fool. Then, how is it that all the writers for a certain London paper, beside being fools, are only worth a pair of breeches among them? Why, because they're *Boaster*-loons, stupid!

—"Well, neighbor, what is the Christian news this morning?" said a gentleman to his friend. "I have just sent a barrel of flour to a poor woman." "Just like you. Who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife."

—Patrick was in charge of a ferry boat. A lady passenger being frightened by the rapids, asked him if people were ever lost by these boats? He gave the encouraging reply: "Not often, ma'am; we generally find them afterward by dragging the river."

—"Who's there?" said Robinson, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stay all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But stay there, by all means," was the very benevolent reply.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 30fil&T

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HAINES, HILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1ofical

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 1all:82

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Planished Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Speller Solder, Also,

Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Tools, Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 136 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern, narrow flanged, or Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREE-PORT and BARREL CRAINES, GRAHAM'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY HOMESPUNS, cut at short notice on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.

C. G. STAPLETON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY ROBES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

CAS AND FAMILY COAL

Office and Yard—FOOT OF THY STREET, near Ferry Wharf.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. 1ofica

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

Orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturer of

Coal, Slack, and Deoxidized Coke

Corner of Butler and Morson: first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, COKE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coke delivered promptly from the yard.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1962. oct23

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

situated at corner of Duncan and Soho Streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet 10½ feet, extending to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; large porch in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $2,700. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.

sel2 1½ Fourth street.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE,

capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including small houses, store house, flats, Wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operations. There are 65 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river: will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 90 Fourth St., opposite Court House.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—

A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; Improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

118 Grant street, opposite the Cathedral.

ap9:s52

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au14

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Bird's-eye Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., &c. Nos. 74 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap9:z156

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 25c.
Wood Canary Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Tucked Traveling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de31

CLOAKING CLOTHS

AND VELVETS,

CLOSING OUT AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

All the desirable shades in

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

de30

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cassinets, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Wares, narrow Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT and BARREL CRAINES, GRAHAM'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY HOMESPUNS, cut at short notice on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.

C. G. STAPLETON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY ROBES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any declines in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

REDUCED PRICES

OF OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

(SECOND FLOOR.)

de31:TTS

1867. WINTER STOCK. 1867.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN.

A good assortment, at VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

81 Fifth Street,

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

de7

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETS. Gents furnished with a full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. nov28:s58

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WE ARE NOW

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

With a large and select assortment of BISMARCK, GRECIAN, GARIBALDI and METROPOLITAN

SUITS,

For BOYS, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.

OVERCOATS, all styles and sizes, in great variety.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & BUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:bdMWF

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILL,

ja7:j6 A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 24, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON,
A. D. ROBB.

ja7:s6

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flouring Business, (under the name of) between HUGH KNOX and JAMES S. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle, and those having claims to present them for settlement, when either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 23 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

J. E. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja2:jw2MWF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between James Arbuthnot, Jr., Henry Boltman and Louis Wiederhold, under the firm name and style of JAMES ARBUTHNOT & CO., in the business of manufacturing Hair, Glues and Bristles, at No. 109 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, township, with office at No. 109 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa., this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, who alone is authorized to receive all sums due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JAMES ARBUTHNOT,
HENRY BOLTMAN,
LOUIS WIEDERHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1867. de21:s92

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.

Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent. C. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS having sold their entire interest to L. C. VANHOOK and J. B. McCLELLAND. The business of the above will be settled only by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, L. C. VANHOOK and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

H. B. SMITHSON,
J. B. McCLELLAND,
T. PHILLIPS

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of our former patrons, our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

C. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

ja10:j26 FMW

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

TRUNK HOUSE IN THE CITY.

W. J. GILMORE,

(Successor to GILMORE & DEHLER,)

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TRUNKS,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

A large assortment of LADIES' SATCHELS always on hand.

No. 106 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

oct8:z32

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;
226 bbls Apples;
15,000 lbs Dried Apples;
10,000 lbs Dried Peaches;
26,000 lbs Tennessee Hams;
200 boxes Hamburgh and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Fruits;
50 bbls Navy Beans;
60 bbls Hominy;
70 bbls Sorghum;
35 bbls White Corn Meal;
25 bbls Buckwheat;
20 pkgs Choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Sugar;
100 bushels Prime Clover Seed;
15 bbls Refined Cider;
40 bbls Cider Vinegar.

For sale by GRAFF & REITER.

ja14:j6

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

ROPE, &c.

Corner Anderson Street and Riv Avenue, Allegheny City.

GEO. O. CLARK.....E. H. WATKINS.....D. F. SAT

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

CEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 609 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor Union Depot, Pittsburgh. nov2:s2

TO CAPITALISTS.—A rare opportunity is offered for an investment in an establishment for the manufacture of a leading article in the trade. It is complete in running order and only requiring capital to make it a large paying investment. Situated in the city of Pittsburgh. Full particulars given on application to the undersigned.

B. McLAIN & CO.,
1½ Fourth street.

de28

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.

To Machinists.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at their office, on the south corner of Fourth and Elm streets, city of St. Louis, until twelve o'clock, M., of MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of January, 1868, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two first-class pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete; engine No. 1 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of November, 1869; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.

Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications, forms of proposal and of contract, can be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office, as above, on or after Thursday, the 26th of December, 1867, and also at the office of the NORTHERN Civil Engineer, 631 Broadway, New York.

The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount or security after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do. The parties to whom may be awarded the contracts will be required to enter into bonds with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the same, to the satisfaction of the Board.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids which they may deem not for the interest of the city to accept.

By order of the Board.

GEO. K. BUDD, President.

d.24:i88

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS AND LAMPS,

FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.

Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at.....$200 00 each.
9 " " " ..... 60 00 "
8 " " " ..... 50 00 "
5 Light bracket for Gas..... 60 00 "
2 " " " ..... 40 00 "

All of latest patterns and best workmanship.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,

OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,

GLOBES, &c., &c.,

In quantities to suit purchasers.

ARTHUR KIRK,

178 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

no25:s58

THE FORT PITT

LUMBER CO.

Capital, : : : : : $125,000.

President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE

The FORT PITT LUMBER CO. having purchased TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES of uncalled pine lands in Forest County, Pa., and erected thereon a large Steam Saw Mill, are now prepared to supply any quantity of FIRST CLASS PINE LUMBER, from their yard,

NINTH WARD, corner of Lumber and Allegheny Sts.

Communications by mail should be addressed to

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. RUMILLER, Ayles, Champagne.
LOUYET & CIE., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRUNIER & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. ARNOUS, Cette.
MORALES BROS., Cadiz, Spain.
EBHARD SCHMIDT, Neuenburg, A Rhein.
A. EYCKE, Jr., Creuznach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & CO., Pale Ales.
YURNGER & CO., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having further effected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited.

oct8:z32

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the best for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published our unsolicited testimonials, together with other interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any inquiring as their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to E. S. BULGER, Agent,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. SARGENT'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S

Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Sick Head-Ache, Colds, Costiveness &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND increasing demand for my ANTI-DYSEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, has induced me to make them more public, in order that their usefulness may be more extensively known, and would earnestly beg of those who have tried other medicines and not experienced the relief they anticipated, to try, for once, DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS. There are no other Pills that can be compared which have given such universal satisfaction, nor do any other Pills meet the requirements of the household as do these.

I cannot, of course, enumerate the diseases for which these Pills are beneficial, but whenever a cathartic is necessary, they will effect a speedy and permanent cure. They remove from the blood all corrupt humors, which are always the cause of the disease; they open those excretory vessels which empty into the bowels; they give a healthy action to the liver, causing it to throw off all corrupt humors; they promote the secretion of bile, and digest properly the food, and will, in a short time, restore the body to a state of sound health.

DYSPEPSIA.—Of this distressing malady—so prevalent in our country—is caused by a want of tone in the stomach, the usual symptoms of which are as follows: A pain or uneasiness upon the pit of the stomach, sometimes of a heavy, sometimes attended with sour eructation (water brash or heart-burn) a disposition to vomit, flushes of heat preceding from the stomach, instantly circulating through the whole system; fits of harmony, a variable, uncertain appetite, great depression of spirits, inclining to melancholy, weariness and great antipathy to exercise.

It is seldom that all the above symptoms are found in the same patient at one time; any of them, therefore, is sufficient indication of the presence of the disease and need of this medicine.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, never fail in curing this disease, when taken according to the directions.

I attach a few of the many certificates I could give in such a form as I hope will be satisfactory, but all the certificates I could put in will not inspire half the confidence that one trial will give.

FROM DR. JOHN BUTLER.

LOWELVILLE, TRUMBULL Co., O.—DR. J. SARGENT—Dear Sir: I deem it my duty and inclination in keeping me supplied with your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills; they will not last in my drug store. I have been using them in my practice for, with the best, complaints. Dutton Tarts and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally in and Second street, Pittsburgh.

P. REYHER..... S. REYHER..... WM. D. REYHER.

REYHER, SILOR, & Successors to Reyher & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Wood Street, above Fifth Pittsburgh.

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions, Grain, Flour, Salt, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Fat and Feed, Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 58 and 60 First street, Pittsburgh.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Cheese, Salt, Fish, Oils, Cannas, &c., No. 127 and 129 Wood Street, near Liberty Bridge, Pittsburgh.

JOHN L. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JAMES H. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale dealers in GROCERIES and PRODUCT, No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER SIMRIX, President.
WM. P. HERRON, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE REELD, General Agent.

Office, 110 Fourth street, (up stairs,) Spang & Co.'s Wall Paper warehouse.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks, on favorable terms. Having no Agents, those who are well known to the community, and who desire to do business with a reliable Company, will find it to their interest to call at the office of the Company, as effective the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Simrix, John R. McCune,
John Fleming, Chas. J. Clarke,
James Bradley, Thomas M. Evans,
Andrew Lockhart, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
David M. Long, Wm. Morrison,
D. Bennett.

WM. P. HERRON, Secretary.

no27

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. R. Riddle, Simon Drum,
T. on. Harper, jr., W. M. Stewart,
Joseph Lautner.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oc23

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 81 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

This is a Home Company, and invites against loss by fire

LEONARD WALTER, President.
CHARLES P. KRAUSE, Vice President.
ROBERT PARKIN, Secretary.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Leonard Walter, George Wilson,
C. G. Reis, Robert Parkin,
Robert Patrick, J. C. Lappe,
Samuel Arbuckle, C. Fleming,
Josiah Kline, John Flaherty,
Jas. H. Hopkins, A. Ammon.
Edward Heyl.

1ofi:D

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 625 and 627 CHESTNUT ST., Near Fifth.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Rencher, Morrison M. Lindsay,
Nathan Hilles, Robert Burton,
Samuel Grant, Isaac Lea,
Thomas Robins, Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards, Thomas Sparks,
J. GARDNER COLEMAN, President.
EDWD C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary pro tem.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 84 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JOHN D. McGREGOR, Secretary.
C. G. DANNELLS, Surveyor.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr., Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McGregor, R. L. Fahnestock,
C. G. Dannells, Robert Bell,
Harvey Childs, Robert H. Davis,
J. H. Hopkins, Francis Sellers,
Charles Hay. Alexander Laughlin.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Walsh, Samuel D. Shriver,
John E. Parke, Charles Arbuckle,
Jas. Marshall, Wm. Penn Kirkpatrick,
Wm. Van Kirk, Frank A. Rhoads,
James D. Verner. Wm. Phillips, Jr.

JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

SOUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TWIS,

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

de31:181

JOHN McGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Tobacco Pouches always on hand.

ap7:w74

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court, at Philadelphia.

In this Court, Monday, in the case of the Oil Creek Railroad Company vs. the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, before reported, Judge Sharswood delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Court below dismissing the bill, and dismissing the appeal at the costs of the appellants.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—Entire session occupied in the trial of the Armstrong county ejectment case.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

In the case of Reuben Heister vs. the Western Transportation Company—reported yesterday—the jury had not returned a verdict at adjournment.

James Andrews vs. Western Transportation Company. Action to recover for work done in tunnel, section 24, removing falls and slips in western approach, &c., of Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The amount claimed is $28,794.23, as per bill of particulars filed. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

OCTOBER LIST.

10. Byram vs. De Night.

NOVEMBER LIST.

16. Aull vs. Wain.
17. Marvin vs. Tarentum Oil, Salt and Coal Company, of New York.
18. Hare vs. Allegheny Valley R. R.
19. Mouns vs. same.
20. Mooney vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
21. Shaw vs. Shaw.
23. Neely vs. Neely.
25. Eaton, Macrum & Co. vs. James A. Gibson.
27. Oxenhart & Wilds vs. Lucas.
27. Oakland Passenger Railway vs. Lucas.
30. Hileman vs. Magill.
31. Kenny et ux. vs. Schentagh.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

This Court met at the usual hour Wednesday.

VERDICT.

In the cases of Michael Donahue, indicted for felonious assault and battery, and Thomas Sullivan, indicted for assault and battery—cross-suits—the jury found Donahue not guilty and Sullivan guilty. Not sentenced.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John Eberly, indicted for malicious mischief on complaint of L. McGurk, put in a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and to undergo ten days' imprisonment.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED RAPE.

Henry Lewis was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Mrs. A. M. Cupps. The parties resided in the vicinity of Braddock's Fields. The prosecutrix testified that a short time ago she left her house and went to a tavern to procure some liquor with whiskey, and having obtained it, was returning home, when she was attacked with indecent design by a man whom she had encountered at the tavern. She cried out, and that her husband came to her relief; that while her husband was in pursuit of her assailant she proceeded on her way homewards, but before reaching her residence was assailed by Lewis, the defendant, (a neighbor,) who attempted to outrage her. No other witness was examined for the prosecution. For the defense evidence was adduced discrediting the statement of the prosecutrix, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty, Mrs. Cupps to pay the costs.

This case was called Monday afternoon, when it appeared that Mrs. Cupps had disappeared from Court, without notice to her husband, and it was supposed she had returned home to Braddock's Fields. Mr. Cupps on Tuesday reported that his wife had not been at home on Monday night, and that he did not know where she was. After considerable search he found her, but the case not being called on Tuesday, he proposed to his wife that they go home and return to Court on Wednesday. He was somewhat surprised at her refusal to go with him, and at an intimation from her that a dissolution of their relation would be agreeable to her. Mr. Cupps consulted a Court officer about the matter, and was advised to stick to his wife, notwithstanding her disposition to abandon him. This he seems to have done, for the wife appeared in Court and was present when the case was taken up. When the matter of "costs," under the verdict of the jury, came to be considered, Mr. Cupps was unwilling to pay the amount, and did not seem particularly distressed when his wife was taken to prison in default.

A NUMEROUS CASE.

A jury was sworn to try five a suit and battery cases, in which Josias Meyers, Charles Ehrenkrook and wife, and William and Miller Riechart were the parties concerned. The difficulty occurred in the vicinity of East Liberty, on the 22d of October last. Ehrenkrook is a horse-doctor, also a part constable, and the Riecharts, father and son, are farmers, residing at Sandy Creek. Ehrenkrook was sued for debt by Miller Riechart, and an execution was issued by a Justice of the Peace, under which Meyers levied upon the goods and chattels of Ehrenkrook, assisted by the Riecharts, and it was out of this the assault and battery are alleged to have originated. When the levy was being made Ehrenkrook asked indulgence from the constable, to allow him to raise the half the payment of the debt, Miller Riechart expressing a willingness to give him every chance, having no desire to oppress him, and, in the absence of the constable, accompanied him (Ehrenkrook) to East Liberty to secure bail. In this he failed, and upon their return to Ehrenkrook's house the difficulty occurred. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

DIXMONT.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

The annual meeting of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held at Dixmont Wednesday. The managers were there in force, and the day passed pleasantly in every way. The visitors were shown over the buildings, including the new west wing, into which patients have just been removed. Everything was as neat as wax and looked very comfortable. A delicious dinner had been provided, and was very closely attended to by all of the visitors. After dinner the managers adjourned to the chapel, where the meeting was called to order, Judge Williams being nominated to the chair, and J. A. Harper, Esq., acting as Secretary. Mr. John Harper, the President of the Hospital, then read his report, which was one of the ablest and most learned documents of the kind we have ever heard, evincing a most minute study and complete knowledge of the subject considered, and giving a synopsis of the history of the hospital during the last twenty years. J. A. Harper, Esq., then read his official report as Treasurer of the Association, followed by Mr. McCandless, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Committee of Finance, who presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Brewer Fuel Fund" respectfully report that they have had at their disposal during the past year $1,697 38 and have paid for coal to the last inst $1,205 38, leaving a balance in the treasury of $492,00. Your Committee have distributed during the year some twelve thousand bushels of coal, thus relieving the necessities of over five hundred families.

The demand for coal has and still continues to be very pressing. This noble bequest has, during the past inclement weather, brought joy and gladness to many a sorrowful home, and to many a fearful eye. Much actual distress has been relieved, the thinly clad, shivering forms of many widows and orphan children have been warmed and cheered by the thoughtful and generous gift of their worthy benefactor. A poor soldier's widow, with a family of dependent children, upon receipt of an order for a load of coal said, "God bless the memory of Charles Brewer."

JAMES M'CANDLESS,
JOHN B. M'FADDEN,
J. T. KINKAID,
WM. A. HERRON. } Committee.

The Finance Committee's report was then read, after which Dr. Reed, the Superintendent and Physician, read his report, which we regret not being able to publish in full, as it was exhaustive and valuable. We give below a few of the more important statistics, but are obliged to leave out altogether his remarks on the criminal insane.

At the beginning of the year 1867 there were 296 patients in the hospital at Dixmont, during the year 162 were admitted and 121 discharged; 247 remain in the hospital. The total number of lunatics under treatment there during the year was 308, of whom 210 were males and 118 females. The highest number in the hospital at any one time during the year was 261, the lowest 246, and the average 249, being 23 more than the average of 1866. Of those admitted during the year 54 had been insane less than three months, 26 for less than six months, 26 for less than one year, and 52 for periods varying from 1 to 35 years; 30 of those were committed by order of the Court, 55 by the directors of the Poor, and 77 as private patients by friends. Two of those committed by the Court were from the Western Penitentiary, one of them being a notorious counterfeiter, and the other a negro homicide; the first escaped and the other was returned to prison.

Of those discharged during the year 47 were improved, 24 were unimproved, 3 more not insane and 24 died. Of those improved, 3 were under treatment less than three months, 7 less than six months, 9 less than twelve months and 8 or more than one year. Four of those who died had been less than one month in the hospital, 7 for less than three months, 1 for less than six months, 3 for less than a year and 9 from one to fifteen years. The causes of the deaths were, consumption 5, dysentery 3, exhaustion of chronic mania 4, exhaustion of acute mania 3, paralysis 1, disease of the heart 1, diarrhœa 2, epilepsy 4, and one from injuries received in attempting to escape. The mortality was larger than usual this year, owing to the overcrowded state of the house, the superintendent being obliged to crowd sixty patients into a ward intended for only eighteen. The completion of the western wing has materially relieved this state of things however. One hundred and eighty-one of the patients at present in the hospital were committed by the public authorities, and sixty-six are private patients, supported by their friends, which shows that it is not devoted to paying patients. Seventy-seven had been insane for less than six months, at the time of admission, thirty-one for less than twelve months, and one hundred and thirty-nine *for periods varying from one to thirty years.* Dr. Reed has had the charge of the insane of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for eleven years, during which time 1,217 persons have been under his treatment. After this report was read resolutions of thanks were voted to Dr. Reed, the Messrs. Harper and the Board of Managers, not only for their able report, but also for the work in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

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Judge Allison charged that a policeman might not arrest any one for complaining of his conduct, no matter how offensive it might be personally to himself. As a guardian of the peace, it was his duty (Mr Secrist in evidence) that he must not be the one to break it because of things being said to him he did not like. A person, however, might, in making the complaint, become so violent as to cause a breach of the peace, and the officer, when he witnessed a breach of the peace, might arrest, even if he was the person against whom the breach was committed. The jury convicted the officer.

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Rent of Roy.	7,189 24	7,182 34	6 90
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Total	$ 672,772 31	$ 535,122 22	$ 87,650 09
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VIRGINIA.

Convention Proceedings—Gen. Butler's Visit—Second Article of the Constitution Adopted—Stanton Resolutions Adopted—Convict Released.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, January 15.—In the Convention to-day charges were preferred by the Conservative members against President Underwood, that he had cut off the debate and refused an appeal from the decision, mentioned and eighty-one of the patients at present in the hospital were committed by the public authorities, and sixty-six are private patients, supported by their friends, which shows that it is not devoted to paying patients. Seventy-seven had been insane for less than six months, at the time of admission, thirty-one for less than twelve months, and one hundred and thirty-nine *for periods varying from one to thirty years.* Dr. Reed has had the charge of the insane of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for eleven years, during which time 1,217 persons have been under his treatment. After this report was read resolutions of thanks were voted to Dr. Reed, the Messrs. Harper and the Board of Managers, not only for their able report, but also for the work in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

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Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
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HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1868.

The excitement in the gold market is over—instead of the expected gain, a further advance would be established. The market opened at 140¾, against 141¾—the closing price of last night; it immediately declined to 139¾, 139¾@ 139⅞, and closed weak and heavy at 139¾. There is hardly any doubt in the mind of cool observers, but that near in high position brought about the threatening attitude of Congress in regard to the suspension of civil government in the South and the attempt to establish a dictatorship in the Southern States. The decline of to-day was a natural consequence of the rapid rise without any real cause, and we may witness now a decline to the true value of the precious metals to near 135, the true standard, our export and prospective imports considered.

Government bonds declined, in sympathy with gold, especially Five Twenties of 1862 and 1865.

The stock market was much depressed to-day, which, however, is a natural consequence of the extraordinary speculation in gold which requires a large amount of currency to settle the dealings.

Mining shares are dull to-day.

Closing New York quotations, received by Fb. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139⅝; 1881's, 109⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 109¼; 1864, 108; 1865, 107⅜; Coupon 6, 108½; 10-40's, 102¾; 7-30s, 105⅝.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. 93½
Mechanics' Union Express 99
Western Union Telegraph 37¼
Erie R. R. 74½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. 126
Northwestern Railroad—common 61½
Northwestern—preferred 70½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 30
Michigan Southern 86½
Corydon 95
Quartz 1 15
Quicksilver 13

—The flow of specie to Europe continues, the shipments from the port of New York for the week having aggregated not far from three millions. The fact that the Treasury has given notice to the holders of bonds of 1867 that if they do not present them for redemption before the first of the ensuing month they will be considered to have waived the right of present payment thereof and that the interest will be continued as usual, is hardly likely to induce many of their number to retain possession of the bonds for the simple reason that the proceeds of these can be invested more advantageously in Five Twenties. These 1867 bonds are worth 103 in gold, while Five Twenties of of the first issue yield the same amount of interest as the former, and, as a consequence, the interest which might be made upon the difference between the price of each would be lost to the holders of the bonds of 1867, who refuse to part with them because the interest payments are to be continued.

—The Senate, on Friday last, spent the entire day in debate upon the anti-contraction bill. The measure as it now stands will not prevented contraction in any manner; as it came from the Finance Committee nothing but the withdrawal of greenbacks is prevented.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday, says: There was no marked change in the money market yesterday, and the same cheerful feeling which has existed for a week past characterized the greater part of last week. The banks have a full supply of money, and would willingly take the second class paper now in market if it were offered. Of course the bank rate is uniformly 6 per cent. Call loans are mostly made at that rate on the best collateral stock collateral, and in some instances transactions are reported at rates under 6 per cent. Rates of rates for the best mercantile paper on the street are 7@8 per cent. Very little business of such is light. Irregular paper, and such as is not first rate, is out of favor, and can be placed only at very high rates.

The same paper also has the following: The street was a little relieved here yesterday by a report from New York, that the Gold Bear's den there is a defalcation by one of the tellers to the amount of four millions, and that California had been discovered, and that the defaulter was among the missing.

—Says the Chicago *Republican Gazette*, of Tuesday: The demand for money was quite active to-day, and nearly all branches of trade were reported in a healthy state. There is no reason now to new business in the purposes to which it is applied. The ability of bankers to accommodate is also good, and the demand is increasing, and the market is working easy, but at full rates. First class paper is current at 8@10 per cent; better rates are occasionally expected, and at 12 per cent. in the open market. There is still some good paper obtained at 15 per cent.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says: A defalcation is announced in the City Bank of Port Jervis, on the line of the Erie, at Leverich. The defalcation is stated as high as $500,000, but the officers of the bank have made no statement. The defalcation is said to have been esteemed by the bank as one of the most trustworthy of their employees, and accordingly the money has been lost in stock operations. The bank has a heavy surplus, and 100 is said to be ample to cover the large amounts, either for cash or at seller's option.

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PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1868.

CRUDE—The market is quiet but firm, and while the demand is fair, there is but little oil offering, and prices are steady and pretty will sustained. We can report a sale of 1000 bbls, on spot, at 17½c, and the same amount in transit, there was a sale of two thousand barrels for March and April, at 17½—seller's option, we presume. As will be noticed, the sale of spot oil shows an advance, while that for March and April, is of a decline. None of the regular trade dealers, that we could hear of, were willing to sell for these months below 80, and we say at that, the offerings are not large.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was reported a little offish in Philadelphia to-day, owing, we presume, to the slight decline in Antwerp. In this market, however, there is no oil offering at present prices, and but little here to trade in, and we report a sale of spot at 19½c, and February at 23½c to 24c; there was a rumor of a "sell" for 2000 for June having been sold at 26c, but not being able to trace it to any reliable source, we do not, of course, pretend to vouch for its correctness.

J. R. MERTZ & SON,
39 and 70 Water Street,
LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN CRUDE, LUBRICATING AND CARBON OILS.
We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best returned, or other Lards, and propose to sell on these terms. Manufacturers who have used it will find it to their interest to call before ordering Lard Oil from Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1868.

The general markets continue dull and neglected, with but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. The demand for almost everything is very much restricted, while prices have undergone no material change.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in demand; Winter may be quoted at $2,35@2,60 for Red, and $2,60@2,70 for White. Corn is in good supply and dull but unchanged, dealers are offering 90c for new, on wharf and track. Barley is scarce and wanted but unchanged at $1,65@1,75 for Spring and Fall. Oats firm with small sales in store at 69@70c. Rye is dull and lower, in consequence of some sellers. Congress is reported to have taken in regard to the collection of the whisky tax; to-day some prominent buyers refused to go above $1,25.

GROCERIES—The Grocery market has again been rather dull during the past week, in sympathy with everything else, though there have been no material changes in prices. Coffee is a shade firmer, in consequence of the advance in gold, and Molasses are unchanged, while Rangoon Rice is lower. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@13½c; Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Crushed, 17½c; "A" Coffee, 16½c; "B" do, 16c; Extra "C," 15½c; "C" Yellow, 15c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 26c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37c; Laguayra, 32c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90c; Cuba, 69@ 70c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Refining's, 40c; "Booth & Edgar," 80@85c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1,65@ $1,10.

SPICES—Cassia, 8@9c; Cloves, 80c; Pepper, 30c; Allspice, 33c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

RICE—Rangoon, 9c; Carolina, 11c.

SALTS—Madder, 8½c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 10½c.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4,50 per box; Valentia, 20c per pound; Prunes, 21c; Currants, 16c for new.

HAM LEAD—Ice; Shot, $2,50 per bag.

TOBACCO—Navy Plug, "Oakley's" 115@ 120; Black Jack, 110@115; "Dobbins," 95c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14½c; Star, 23c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7,75 per case.

BI CARB SODA—$8,50 per lb.

FLOUR—The Flour market is dull and neglected, and prices are firm and well maintained; we continue to quote at $11@11,50 for Spring; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14,50@15,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8,50 per bbl. Buckwheat dull at $4,50@5 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady at 16 for Shoulders; 17½@18 for Ribbed Sides; and 18½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard mellows. The fact that the Treasury has given notice to the holders of bonds of 1867 that if they do not present them for redemption before the first of the ensuing month they will be considered to have waived the right of present payment thereof and that the interest will be continued as usual, is hardly likely to induce many of their number to retain possession of the bonds for the simple reason that the proceeds of these can be invested more advantageously in Five Twenties. These 1867 bonds are worth 103 in gold, while Five Twenties of of the first issue yield the same amount of interest as the former, and, as a consequence, the interest which might be made upon the difference between the price of each would be lost to the holders of the bonds of 1867, who refuse to part with them because the interest payments are to be continued.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday, says: There was no marked change in the money market yesterday, and the same cheerful feeling which has existed for a week past characterized the greater part of last week. The banks have a full supply of money, and would willingly take the second class paper now in market if it were offered. Of course the bank rate is uniformly 6 per cent. Call loans are mostly made at that rate on the best collateral stock collateral, and in some instances transactions are reported at rates under 6 per cent. Rates of rates for the best mercantile paper on the street are 7@8 per cent. Very little business of such is light. Irregular paper, and such as is not first rate, is out of favor, and can be placed only at very high rates.

The same paper also has the following: The street was a little relieved here yesterday by a report from New York, that the Gold Bear's den there is a defalcation by one of the tellers to the amount of four millions, and that California had been discovered, and that the defaulter was among the missing.

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